



## Woodward & Lothrop

New York—WASHINGTON—Paris.

Store will remain closed on Tuesday, New Year's Day. Thereafter, and until further notice, will open at 8:30 a. m. and close at 5:30 p. m.

## New Year's Requisites.

ATTENTION is invited to an unusually choice and complete assortment of Women's and Men's Dress Requirements for New Year's Day, embracing everything that is proper and including the most elegant imported high-art novelties and the less pretentious sorts. Also Fine Table Napery, Rich Cut Glass, Dainty China, Artistic Lamps, Table Delicacies, and other accessories.

### Imported Wraps

For Calling, Reception, and Evening Wear At Reduced Prices.

WE OFFER at this, the beginning of the social season, some exceptional values in Women's Wraps for calling, reception, carriage, street, theater, and other occasions where such garments are demanded. These elegant wraps are exclusive, one-of-a-kind models, of our own direct importation, and there isn't a duplicate in America. Thus is afforded an opportunity to secure high-class imported wraps from the leading European modistes at very low prices.

One Imported Black Silk Velvet Coat, semi-fitting, 23 inches long; collar, cuffs, and bottom elaborately trimmed; white velvet vest trimmed with Persian embroidery; white silk lined.

\$48.00. Was \$68.00.

One Imported Black Silk Velvet Pony Coat, trimmed with braid; high collar and vest of mauve panne velvet.

\$58.00. Was \$88.00.

One Imported Caracul Eton Jacket, collar and cuffs of white broadcloth, finished with black and cerise braid.

\$38.00. Was \$56.00.

One Smart Black Silk Velvet Pony Coat, trimmed with braid; green velvet collar and vest covered with black lace.

\$38.00. Was \$48.00.

One Black Silk Velvet Pony Coat, elaborately trimmed with braid; collar of Persian braid and caracul.

\$38.00. Was \$48.00.

One Black Silk Velvet Semi-fitting Coat, yoke effect; sleeves trimmed with silk braid.

\$30.00. Was \$38.00.

One Black Silk Velvet Coat, 25 inches long, trimmed from shoulder to bottom of coat with rich braid; collar trimmed with gold embroidery.

\$45.00. Was \$56.00.

One Imported Silk Velvet Wrap, 51 inches long, elaborately trimmed with hand-embroidery and silk applique; silk scarf attached to collar.

\$88.00. Was \$125.00.

One Imported French Brown Broadcloth; 50 inches long, lined with silk of same color; handsome mink collar.

\$98.00. Was \$150.00.

Third floor—G st.

One Imported Silk Velvet semi-fitting Wrap, 50 inches long, handsomely embroidered; full sleeves; white silk lined.

\$100.00. Was \$168.00.

One Imported Black Ribbed Satin Wrap, 46 inches long, embroidered on collar, cuffs, and around bottom.

\$65.00. Was \$84.00.

One Imported Black Broadcloth Wrap, 50 inches long, handsomely trimmed with hand-made Irish point lace.

\$125.00. Was \$190.00.

One Imported Black Silk Sicilian Coat, 43 inches long, beautifully trimmed with hand-embroidery and braid; lined with white broadcloth satin.

\$98.00. Was \$135.00.

One Imported Black Rhadame Satin Coat, 44 inches long, richly embroidered collar and cuffs in panel effect.

\$56.00. Was \$74.00.

One Imported Black Satin Coat, 48 inches long, hand-embroidered collar, cuffs, yoke, and sides; black satin lined.

\$56.00. Was \$78.00.

One Imported Black Silk Box Coat, 30 inches long, richly trimmed back and front with black velvet and silk braid applique.

\$56.00. Was \$75.00.

One Imported Silk Velvet semi-fitting Coat, 33 inches long, handsomely trimmed on collar, sleeves, and around bottom with silk applique braid.

\$75.00. Was \$98.00.

One Imported Silk Velvet Loose Wrap, 46 inches long, hand-embroidered on neck, sleeves, and down front; lined with black satin.

\$75.00. Was \$95.00.

### Table Requisites for New Year's Day.

#### Rich Cut Glass.

Cut Glass Bonbon Dishes, each, \$1.25 and up  
Cut Glass Salad Bowls, each, \$3.50 and up  
Cut Glass Carafes, each, \$3.50 and up  
Cut Glass Pitchers, each, \$3.50 and up  
Cut Glass Punch Bowls, each, \$3.50 and up  
Cut Glass Fruit Dishes, each, \$2.75 and up  
Cut Glass Sugar and Cream Sets, each, \$2.75 and up  
Cut Glass Handled Olive Dishes, each, \$1.25 and up  
Cut Glass Nut Dishes, each, \$2.75 and up  
Cut Glass Vases, each, \$2.75 and up  
Cut Glass Spoon Trays, each, \$1.95 and up  
Cut Glass Cranberry Dishes, each, \$2.75 and up  
Cut Glass Decanters, each, \$1.25 and up  
Cut Glass Fruit Bowls, each, \$1.25 and up  
Cut Glass Tumblers, each, \$1.00 and up

#### Dainty China.

Dainty China Cake Plates, each, \$2.50 and up  
Dainty China Bonbon Dishes, each, \$2.50 and up  
Dainty China Ice Cream Dishes, each, \$1.50 and up  
Dainty China Colory Dishes, each, \$3.50 and up  
Dainty China Salad Bowls, each, \$2.50 and up  
Dainty China Chocolate Pots, each, \$2.50 and up  
Dainty China Ramekins, each, \$3.00 and up  
Dainty China Tea Cups and Saucers, each, \$3.00 and up  
Dainty China Chocolate Cups and Saucers, each, \$3.00 and up  
Dainty China Tea Sets (54 pcs), each, \$5.00 and up  
Dainty China Coffee Sets, each, \$3.50 and up  
Dainty China Ice Cream Sets, each, \$4.00 and up  
Decorative China Punch Bowls, each, \$4.00 and up  
Imported Stein Mugs, each, \$1.50 and up

#### Lamps, Candles, and Accessories.

Candles for the drawing room, doz., \$3.00 and up  
Paper Candle Shades, each, \$1.00 and up  
Silk Candle Shades, each, \$2.50 and up  
Electric Light Shades, each, \$1.50 and up  
Adjustable Candle Shade Holders, each, \$2.50 and up  
Moss Linings for Candle Shades, doz., \$3.00 and up  
Glass Bobeches, doz., \$3.00 and up  
Candle Shade Holders, with weighted bottoms, each, \$1.00 and up  
"Twilight" Candle Lamps (burn oil), each, \$3.00 and up  
"Phosphor" Candle Lamps, each, \$3.00 and up  
Fifth floor.

#### Pressed Glass.

Thin Blown Table Tumblers, doz., \$3.00 and up  
Thin Blown Whiskey Glasses, doz., \$3.00 and up  
Thin Blown Claret Glasses, doz., \$3.00 and up  
Thin Blown Sherry Glasses, doz., \$3.00 and up  
Thin Blown Decanters, each, \$1.00 and up  
Pressed Glass Fruit Dishes, each, \$1.00 and up  
Pressed Glass Sherbert Bowls, each, \$1.00 and up  
Pressed Glass Fruit Bowls, each, \$1.00 and up  
Pressed Glass Table Tumblers, doz., \$3.00 and up  
Pressed Glass Sauce Dishes, each, \$1.00 and up  
Pressed Glass Sherbert Cups, doz., \$3.00 and up

#### Paper Laces, Doilies, &c.

Square Paper Doilies, doz., \$1.00 and up  
Round Paper Doilies, doz., \$1.00 and up  
Round Paper Finger Bowl Doilies, doz., \$1.00 and up  
Paper Napkins, doz., \$1.00 and up  
Large Paper Doilies, for cakes, each, \$1.00 and up  
Paper Chop Holders, doz., \$1.00 and up  
Fancy Paper Frills, doz., \$1.00 and up

#### Table Delicacies.

Imported Table Raisins, 1-lb. carton, \$1.25  
5-lb. layer, \$5.00  
Mixed Nuts, 1-lb. can, \$2.50; 2-lb. can, \$4.00  
Fruit Cake, 1-lb. can, \$2.50; 2-lb. can, \$4.00  
Choice Layer and Whole Pig, 1-lb. can, \$2.50  
Fancy French Prunes, jar, \$1.00  
Choice Florida Sweet Oranges, doz., \$2.50 to \$3.00  
Extra Fancy Lemons, doz., \$2.50 and \$3.00  
Selected Eating Apples, basket, \$2.50 to \$3.00  
Fancy Florida Thin-Skin Grape Fruit, each, 6c to 15c  
Extra Fancy Malaga Grapes, lb., \$1.00  
Pail Dates, 1-lb. can, \$2.50; 2-lb. can, \$4.00  
Maraschino Cherries, bottle, \$2.50 to \$3.00  
Queen and Stuffed Olives, bottle, \$1.00 to \$2.50  
Large Black Cap Cod Cranberries, quart, \$1.00  
Cranberry Sauce, 2-lb. can, 2-lb. large glass jar, \$1.00  
"Colonial" Mine Meat, 2, 3, and 5-lb. sanitary cartons, lb., 12c; stuffed, box, \$2.50  
Maraschino Cherries, bottle, \$2.50 to \$3.00  
"Colonial" New York State Pure Apple Cider, gallon, \$1.00  
"Colonial" Minnesota Spring Wheat Flour, 1-lb. can, \$1.50; 5-lb. barrel, \$5.75  
Vermont Sugar, Imported Sweetener, Rognonfort, C. member, 5-lb. can, \$1.00; 10-lb. can, \$2.00  
Dairy, Neufchatel, Philadelphia Cream, and New York Full Cream Cheese.  
Freshly Baked Cakes, from, \$2.50  
Candy Confections, lb., \$2.50 to \$3.00

## IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

Hours Announced for Reception at White House.

### FEW EVENTS PLANNED TO-DAY

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles Entertain Ambassador and Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Straus Will Begin Her Wednesday Afternoon at Home—Mrs. Walsh Gives Dinner Party.

Mr. William Loeb, Jr., secretary to the President, has issued a note covering the New Year's reception at the White House to-morrow, providing for the hours of receiving.

At 11 a. m. the President will receive the Vice President, the members of the Cabinet, and the Diplomatic Corps.

At 11:30 a. m.—The Chief Justice and the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the judges of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the judges of the United States Court of Claims, former members of the Cabinet, ambassadors, and ministers of the United States.

At 11:30 a. m.—Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, the Commissioners and judicial officers of the District of Columbia.

At 11:45 a. m.—Officers of the army, officers of the navy, officers of the Marine Corps, commanding general and general staff of the militia of the District of Columbia.

At 12:30 p. m.—The regents and secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Civil Service Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Isthmian Canal Commission, Assistant Secretaries of departments, the Solicitor General, Assistant Attorneys General, Assistant Postmasters General, the Treasurer of the United States, the Librarian of Congress, the Public Printer, the heads of bureaus in the several departments, the president of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

At 12:30 p. m.—The Society of the Cincinnati, the Associated Veterans of the War of 1846-47, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Medal of Honor Legion, the Union Veterans Legion, the Union Veterans' Union, the Society of the Army of Santiago, the Spanish War Veterans, the Army and Navy Union, the Minutemen, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia.

At 1 p. m.—Reception of citizens. Gentlemen to be received, whether in carriages or on foot, will enter the White House by the north portico and will leave by the eastern entrance (opposite the Treasury).

Carriages will approach the White House by the northwestern gate and will leave by the northeastern gate and be parked in East Executive avenue, where they will remain until called to the east entrance, from which all guests will depart.

Mrs. Cortelyou, wife of the Postmaster General, will not receive on New Year's Day.

There will be little entertaining to-day, beyond a number of small dinners chiefly in the interest of the numerous out-of-town visitors here for New Year's Day, and the very beautiful ball this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Walsh.

Many of the well-known New Yorkers invited to the White House for to-morrow morning's reception are already in town, while a still larger number are expected to arrive to-day.

At the diplomatic reception on Thursday evening the out-of-town guests promise to be more numerous than ever before, with a corresponding increase in the beauty of gowns and jewels. Many of Thursday's guests will also remain over for the first evening musical, which takes place on Friday evening.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles entertained at an informal tea yesterday afternoon, complimentary to the Ambassador to Great Britain and Mrs. Reid.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and Miss Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. Emien Roosevelt, and Miss Christine Roosevelt are other representatives of New York society passing New Year's Day in Washington.

The Baroness Hengelmüller has been obliged to cancel all engagements for the present, owing to the severe attack of grippe which has confined her to her bed for a week.

Mrs. Oscar Straus will begin her Wednesday afternoon at home January 2. The Secretary and Mrs. Straus will entertain the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at dinner February 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh entertained a company of twenty-eight at dinner last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh are entertaining a house party which includes Miss Vera Gilbert and Mr. Philip Mills, of New York; Maj. Bentley Mott, U. S. A., and Miss Lillian Hurd, of Denver.

Among the large number of theater parties arranged for this evening, with a Store Closed New Year's Day.

## Diamonds

—and other gems in the newest and most artistic mountings. SPECIAL PIECES made to order from original and exclusive designs.

## GALT & BRO.,

Established Over a Century, Jewellers, Silversmiths, Stationers 1107 Penna. Ave.

WASHINGTON: 14th and G Sts. NEW YORK: Waldorf-Astoria and 13th Broadway.

## J. H. Small & Sons

FLORISTS. FIFTY YEARS IN BUSINESS.

FLOWERS FOR NEW YEAR. ROSES, VIOLETS, ORCHIDS.

New Year orders received at Washington store. Prompt and satisfactory delivery.

supper to follow, to see the old year out will be one by Mr. Hansen Moore, of Chicago, whose marriage to Miss Lucie London will take place Wednesday evening. The bride-elect, with a number of girl friends here for the wedding, is the guest of Miss London's uncle, Capt. Clark Smith, at the Washington Barracks.

Mrs. A. C. Barney entertained at a small musicale yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Depew will be at home to-morrow afternoon at her new residence, 1775 N street.

Mr. Justice Brown, retired, and Mrs. Brown, who arrived at Cairo early in December, are now making a tour of the Nile, but will return to the Egyptian capital for the end of the season, and later go to Italy.

Mrs. William A. Clark, wife of the Senator from Montana, arrived from Europe Saturday. She was met at the pier by Senator Clark, with whom she will come to Washington for the season. Young Mrs. Clark has as yet taken no part in Washington society, as her married life has been spent abroad, chiefly in Paris, to which city she is much attached. During the next two months Senator and Mrs. Clark and their two-year-old daughter will occupy the Senator's home on Massachusetts avenue, with short visits to their New York residence.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Terry entertained at a dinner for young people Saturday evening. The company was made up from the friends of their popular daughter, Miss Eleanor Terry, and included Miss Shelby Converse, Miss Juliette Williams, Miss Mary Goldsborough, Miss Winifred Mattingly, Miss Errol C. Brown, Mr. William Marrow, Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, Mr. Mason Terry, Mr. Polip, of New York; Mr. Nicholas, of Philadelphia, and Lieut. Croskey Mustin.

A very interesting wedding of Saturday, although one celebrated with great simplicity, was that of Mr. John Corrigan, of Washington, and Miss Irene Hand, of Belmont, Ga., which took place at the home of the bride's parents, State Senator and Mrs. J. L. Hand, in the presence of a small family party and few close friends of the two young people. The bridegroom, although now living in this city, where he is one of the foremost of the younger journalists, is a resident of Atlanta, Ga., where his family and that of his bride are equally well known and esteemed. After a very brief honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan will come to Washington for the winter.

Mrs. Rosalie Townsend is making a ten days' visit in New York, and on her return will spend the balance of the winter at Thirteenth street and Massachusetts avenue.

Judge Clarke has returned from a visit to Charles F. Shuler, of Luray, Va.

Mrs. May Dunan Bancroft, who came on from New York for the holidays, has decided to remain with her aunt, Mrs. George A. Myers, until January 15. They will be at home Wednesday at No. 3 Grant place.

Mrs. Charles Wolf and son and Miss Blanche Steiner, of Washington, are visiting relatives in Harrisburg, Pa.

### ABOUT PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

An experience similar to that which befell Conductor Conti, of the Russell Grand Opera Company, recently, at New Orleans, doesn't often come to a wielder of the baton, no matter how able and magnetic he may be. Conductor Conti was escorted to the stage seven times during the performance of Puccini's "La Boheme" by enthusiastic admirers, and finally compelled to repeat most of the last act.

Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Straight Road," tells a story of slum workers, and in the leading part Blanche Walsh will have a character which is said to be new to the stage.

William Faversham, like E. H. Sothern, is accumulating a repertoire. The latest addition to it is an adaptation of Jose Echegaray's "El Gran Galeoto," one of the most popular of the works of the Spanish author. It is said that Faversham will go to London in the summer and co-operate with Beerbohm Tree in a Shakespearean revival.

After a lapse of three years "Ben Hur" is to be put on again in New York. It is believed to be good for another long run.

There is general agreement in the reports coming from the towns where Richard Mansfield is appearing in "Peer Gynt." He seems to be breaking his record in the matter of receipts all along the line.

Washington is the locale of part of the action of the new play London Mitchell has written for Henrietta Crossman, called "A Kentucky Belle." By the way, there are only a few States remaining that haven't had their names utilized in the titles of plays.

The managers of a dozen or more plays that have been big successes on the road are clamoring for openings at New York theaters, but can't get them.

Francis Wilson and Benjamin Haggood, who have been collaborating on a new musical comedy, have completed their work. It is called "Dolly Waters," and will be submitted to the public shortly.

Bertha Galland's break with David Belasco is said to have been due to the fact that the best Belasco could offer her in the way of work was to head No. 2 company sent on the road to play "The Girl of the Golden West." Miss Galland declined this assignment with scorn, and snapped relations with David off short. That, at least, is the story about on the whispering winds of the Rialto.

Writing of the work of the Dutch actor, Henri De Vries, in the play called "The Double Life," a leading New York critic says that De Vries gave an equally satisfactory interpretation of Hamlet or Othello it would be hailed as a great masterpiece.

On the first day of the sale of tickets for the performance of Strauss' opera of "Salome" in Berlin, enough applications were received to fill the opera house twenty times over. The craze to see the work is attributed to the fact that the censors originally condemned it.

A very ambitious scheme of opera production is being carried out at Hamburg. A cycle of thirty-five operas famous in history is to be presented.

### Sherlock Holmes in New York.

From the Ladies' Home Journal. You are able to tell where the citizens of New York have been lately by looking at them. If man has a wilted collar he has just come from the subway. If his collar is black instead of white he has just come through the New York Central tunnel. If his clothes are spattered with mud he has come from the ferry. If his coat is covered with West without violating the spirit and letter of the law. In this way, to a \$4 gallon of whisky might be added three gallons of neutral spirits worth \$1.10 per gallon and the

## NEW LAWS JANUARY 1

Anti-Pass Act, Pure Food, and Free Alcohol.

### MEAT AND WHISKY DISPUTES

Wide Scope of Pure-food Law and Painsstaking Administration Under Secretary Wilson—Foreign Meats and Foods Not to Have Any Advantage—Free Alcohol.

In one respect no January 1st in many years has approached the importance of that which will dawn to-morrow. It marks the beginning of the life of several new laws, one of which, the pure-food law, touches the well-being of every home in the land.

Of the legislative work of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, which was in many respects remarkable, five acts were set to go into effect on January 1, 1907. These are the free-alcohol law, the pure-food law, the anti-pass section of the interstate commerce act, the modification of the navigation laws to simplify enrollments and licenses, and the law with reference to the licensing of druggists in the District of Columbia.

In the execution of such a piece of legislation as the pure-food law, which applies to many thousands of staple articles of food used by every household from one end of the country to the other, it was reasonable to expect much difficulty. For three months past the Secretary of Agriculture has been besieged with delegations of manufacturers, jobbers, and merchants, seeking every advantage they might secure in the formulation of regulations for the enforcement of the new law. The sanction for the new law lies in the interstate principle of the Constitution of the United States. Foods that are injurious to health are to be barred from interstate commerce. The basis of this principle is simply that one State may not ship across its borders into another State those things that will be injurious to the people of the latter State. The pure-food law is designed to prevent the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and to regulate the traffic in these articles.

### Tentative Standards.

Thus far Secretary Wilson has succeeded in framing regulations under which a beginning may be made in applying the law. As a matter of fact so vast is the scope of the new law, hardly more than the mere scratching of the surface of the evils attempted to be reached can be made. In the last appropriation for the Department of Agriculture provision was made for a commission to be appointed by the Secretary to determine standards of purity in connection with the enforcement of the pure-food law. This commission has made tentative standards for meats, liquors, and dairy products, and from time to time, as cases arise in the administration of the law, decisions will be made by the Secretary with advice of this commission, which will gradually make clear to the manufacturers and merchants of the country just what foods and other staples for human consumption can be admitted to the traffic between the States.

Thus far having been an apprehension that the law could not be put into effect all at once, and the report having spread that certain parts of it would not be enforced at once, it is in order to state that this is not at all the case. Secretary Wilson says that the whole law goes into effect to-morrow. The only suspension that could be called such appears in regulation 38, which declares that the regulations of the department for the execution of the pure-food law shall not apply to domestic meat and food products. These are taken care of under the meat-inspection law, which was approved by the President the same day that he affixed his signature to the pure-food law. The former being the more specific act, it has been held that it takes jurisdiction rather than the other in the case of meat products.

The packing-house interests have raised the question whether the enforcement of the pure-food law as to foreign meat products would not work a serious disadvantage to American producers of these products. For instance, Germany may ship in her meat products, like sausage, and under our pure-food law we can only examine the meats thus offered for export to see if they contain anything injurious to human health. If they do we can bar them from entry. If they do not they must be admitted.

### Sanitary Conditions.

This examination cannot go into the question whether such meats were produced in a factory where the operatives were free from any contagious disease or whether the animals used were free from disease. These subjects of inquiry under our meat inspection law are gone into thoroughly. Thus the foreign meats would be required to pass a much easier examination than the domestic products. But the pure-food law empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to require from the importers a certificate from the health authorities in the country where the meats originated that they were produced under conditions of absolute safety sanitation. Secretary Wilson states that he proposes to enforce this requirement, but it is not easy to see how. If this is done, American packing-house interests will suffer. The same regulations may be made to apply to wines, fruits, and practically every food commodity imported.

The new law will compel manufacturers to put a label on every package of food product—a label showing in plain terms what it may consist of. This requirement will be enforced to the letter. How thoroughly it will be applied may be learned from the regulation that is to be applied to the Louisiana and Texas millers of rice. They will have to put labels on their rice bags stating that not to exceed one-thousandth part of glucose and one-thousandth part of arsenic of sodium have been used in polishing their rice.

The law as to Whiskey Blends. One of the most stoutly contested points in the enforcement of the new law has arisen in the question whether blends of whiskey might be allowed. Distillers want to put neutral spirits in their whiskey. The argument is made in reply that whiskey, besides containing alcohol, has many other ingredients—some nineteen—which in time coalesce and unite to form the aroma and flavor of the liquor. They make the fluid what it is. It would not be whiskey without them. Neutral spirits are alcohol from the start, although made from the same grains. The method of manufacture determines this. They are made more cheaply and are of lower proof. The distillers and makers of whiskey want to use these spirits to blend with their whiskeys, claiming that like products may be added to without violating the spirit and letter of the law.

In this way, to a \$4 gallon of whisky might be added three gallons of neutral spirits worth \$1.10 per gallon and the

whole blend sold at the price of the gallon of whisky. The law will require that packages of such blends shall bear labels giving precisely the ingredients, their character and age.

In view of the fact that many large concerns have a good deal of money invested in handsomely lithographed labels, which they will not use up for several months to come, Secretary Wilson has made an order providing that the law will not be enforced as to the principal label until October 1, 1907, but manufacturers and merchants must put stickers on packages stating what the contents of their commodities are. Some firms have labels on hand to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars' worth, and it would be a hardship to them to require entirely new labels at this time.

### Free Alcohol.

The free-alcohol law was intended to assist farmers and smaller users of power to have a fuel that in efficiency and cost should be cheaper than gasoline or kerosene. The enormous increase of gasoline engines throughout the country made this legislation very welcome, and the farmers made their influence felt last session when the free-alcohol bill came up. There has been a good deal of speculation in expert quarters as to how the new law would work, and in view of the disappointment likely to be experienced in the amount and cheapness of the supply of denatured alcohol, a bill was promptly introduced this session by Senator Hansbrough, providing a new plan for making alcohol on farms in small stills, with government seals on them, so that the farmer could make alcohol and have a government inspector unseal the still and give the owner access to the alcohol. The estimates of denatured alcohol for the coming year vary from 2,500,000 to 10,000,000 gallons. The original idea of making denatured alcohol from all sorts of waste products is not likely to be realized in the near future. Most of it the coming year will be made from corn. This will serve to maintain a level price for corn, no doubt. Free alcohol will not lift the price, in all probability. Government experts, reasoning from the present use of other sources of power, estimate that in a few years free alcohol will be used to the amount of 70,000,000 gallons annually. This will consume 24,000,000 bushels of corn, unless in the meantime other materials are employed for making alcohol. The new law that goes into effect to-morrow will allow the small distilleries, of which there are about 1,000 in the United States, to start up on the first product if they can do so with any prospect of a profit. Under present conditions free alcohol for power purposes is likely, however, to cost too much to compete with gasoline.

### No More Passes.

A new law that will go into effect to-morrow, to the sorrow of thousands of good people, is the anti-pass provision of the interstate commerce act. This law forbids any common carrier, directly or indirectly, giving any interstate free ticket or pass for passengers, except their employees and their families, the agents of the carriers, and their surgeons, physicians, and attorneys. An exception is also made for clergymen, traveling secretaries of railroad Young Men's Christian Associations, indigent persons, inmates of hospitals and charitable institutions, inmates of soldiers' homes, post-office inspectors, and similar government employees, immigration inspectors, newsboys, witnesses attending proceedings in which common carriers are interested, persons injured in wrecks, and nurses attending such persons. The railroads may